



## LA SOURDE-MUETTE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Child of the speaking eye  
Child of the voiceless tongue,  
Around whose unresponsive ear  
No harp of earth is rung;

There's one, whose nursing care  
Relax'd not night or day,  
Yet ne'er hath heard one lisping word  
Her tenderness repay;

Though anxiously she strove  
Each uncouth tone to frame,  
Still vainly listening through her ears  
To catch a mother's name.

Child of the fettered ear,  
Whose hermit mind must dwell  
Mid all the harmonies of earth  
Lone, in its guarded cell;

Fair, budding thoughts are thine  
With sweet afflictions wove,  
And whispering angels cheer thy dreams  
With minstrelsy of love;—

I know it by the smile  
That o'er thy peaceful sleep  
Glides, like the rosy beam of morn  
To tint the misty deep.

Child of the pensive brow,—  
Search for these jewels rare  
That glow in Heaven's with-holding hand,  
To cheer thy lot of care;

Hermetically sealed  
To sounds of woe and crime  
That vex and stain thy pilgrim soul  
Amid the snares of time;—

By discipline made wise  
Pass patient on thy way,  
And when rich music loads the air  
Bow down thy head and pray.

Child of immortal hope,  
Still many a gift is thine,  
The untold treasures of the heart,  
The gems from learning's mine;

Think what ecstatic joy  
The thrilling lip shall prove,  
When first its life-long seal shall burst  
Mid the pure realm of love;

What rapture for the ear,  
When its strong chain is riven,  
To drink its first, baptismal sound  
From the full choir of Heaven.

Note.—The writer of the above beautiful lines was a well-known American poetess thirty or forty years ago. Her maiden name was Lydia Huntley, and for two or three years she was a teacher of the deaf under the elder Gallaudet.

## Aboriginal Carpentry.

At the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and also at the city of Mexico, are specimens of the tools of the Aztecs. The material used was almost wholly glass, especially for the finer parts of their wood cutting. To chop trees they used flint axes, and for the rough hewing out of logs the same, but when it came to the accurate fitting in of the hewn timber, they handled glass knives, chisels and saws very deftly and with beautiful results. The Indians and the mound builders also had a very good idea of wood-working. You will see even now some very pretty joining done by Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not try to better.—*The Wisconsin Times.*

## HALLOW-EVE.

### Some Amusing Sports for that Festival.

#### But They are Good at any Time.

The familiar games which are played in English-speaking countries on Hallow-e'en, or the eve preceding All Saints' Day, the First of November, have their parallel in all countries. The sports most familiar in England and America are the picking up of a floating apple, with the mouth, from the surface of a tub of water, the person who is engaged in this occupation having his hands tied behind his back, and the capture of an apple in the same way, the fruit being suspended by a string to the lintel of a door.

Less familiar, and even more amusing, is a favorite Cuban sport of the same nature. Some ordinary game is first played, and the winner in this game has the privilege of hiding a bit of fruit, or a small round cake in a pan which is filled to a depth of about two inches with wheat flour. The loser in the game, or one who has been adjudged to pay a forfeit, has his hands tied behind him, and must find and take the hidden article out of the pan with his mouth.

After this, the person who has burrowed in the pan is forbidden to brush or wash away the flour, but must spend the remainder of the evening with it on his face.

As the games proceed in a very lively manner, it often happens that almost every one in the company, men and women, boys and girls, is going about with a face plentifully besprinkled with flour, and great merriment is the result.

In Cuba, where a considerable proportion of the population has a sufficiently dark complexion to bring out the flour in vivid relief, the appearance of a company of people decorated in this fashion is exceedingly mirth-provoking.

A very simple sport, which is popular in France, is called the *jeu des bougies*, or candle-game. A bottle is laid down upon its side on the floor, in such a manner that it will roll easily. A person sits down upon the bottle, maintaining his balance by extending his legs upon the floor; but he must cross one foot over the other, and keep one heel upon the floor.

Then he is given a lighted candle, which he holds in his left hand, and an unlighted one, which he holds in his right, and is told to light the unlighted candle from the other.

The feat appears easy, but in the attempt to bring the candles together the bottle almost always rolls out from under the performer, bringing him down in anything but a graceful manner.

Another favorite European game, suitable only for men and vigorous

boys, is a wrestling contest without arms. The two contestants' hands are tied behind them, and they then engage in a struggle to see which shall "throw" the other. This struggle is always a laughable one to the spectators, and it is almost impossible that it should result in a serious fall. Indeed, it seldom results in any fall at all, but resembles a sort of burlesque cockfight.

Still another amusing sport is managed in this way. Two chairs—square backed, or with posts at the corners—are placed face to face, far enough apart so that a stout round stick can be stretched from the seat of one to the seat of the other, each end of the stick resting upon one of the chairs.

A person now seats himself astride the stick, holding his feet crossed and clear of the floor, and keeping his balance by the aid of a cane which he holds in one hand, the end of which he may rest upon the floor. Then he is given a cane in the other hand, and four handkerchiefs are produced and held before him. These handkerchiefs he must take, one by one, on the tip of his second cane, and hang upon the corners of the backs of the chairs.

During all this time his feet must not touch the floor. A cushion at each side of the performer, upon the floor, will be an excellent precaution against the bumps which he might get in the almost inevitable fall.

An ingenious person can invent other amusing performances of this sort, which will serve as well for any other winter evening as for Hallow-e'en.

But care should be taken that nothing is resorted to which is likely to result in bodily hurts, and that nothing is undertaken which is in the nature of an unexpected "joke" upon another.

All the fun of sports of this kind lies in their being voluntarily entered into, and in a spirit of good-natured merriment.—*Youth's Companion.*

## For Fun and For Profit.

A society has been formed among the male pupils of this school, for purposes of social enjoyment and mutual improvement. It is called the Bostjell Club, from the initials of some friends of its members. Michael Condon is the President, Edward M. Manning is the Secretary and Francis J. Purcell is the Treasurer of this organization. Its membership to carry on their conversation without using signs. They meet frequently in order to discuss politics, literature and the news of the day. The first public entertainment of the Club was given on Saturday evening, October 31st, which, as our readers know, is Hallow Eve. The pupils were assembled in the chapel at seven o'clock. After a few simple games had been played, the little boys and girls were taken down stairs to the dining-room and had a treat of apples and cake, after

which they went to bed. An hour later the pupils in the intermediate classes had their treat and went to bed. After that, Messrs Condon, Lloyd and Wallace Cook entertained the audience with some clever tricks and many of the customary Hallow-e'en games were played. What most amused the children was to see the boys and girls bobbing for apples in a tub of water. About half-past nine the President of the Club invited the company, including the teachers and officers, to partake of a banquet which was spread in the large dining-room. The bill of fare comprised biscuits, chocolate, cider, cake, nuts and apples, all generously provided by the Bostjell Club. Every body enjoyed the supper very much, and after it was finished, the boys cleared it up in great shape. It was voted by all that the Bostjells are jolly good fellows, and we wish them all success.

## Interesting Case.

A report from the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Sydney, Australia, informs us that a Hindoo deaf and dumb girl has been admitted as a pupil for the purpose of being educated, so that she might eventually return to India and educate the similarly afflicted among her own people, there being no institution there for that purpose. She has received some of the benefits of education at the school. The institution was erected on five acres of land in 1871, and opened publicly in 1872. *Deaf-Mutes' Journal.*

## About the Deaf.

Because of his deafness, the poet Swinburne avoids general society. Yet he is frank and courteous in manner.

The Duke of Norfolk has taken his deaf, dumb and blind 12 year-old son to the shrine at Lourdes, France, hoping to secure a miraculous cure for the unfortunate child.

According to the *Akron Beacon*, there is a three-armed deaf and dumb freak in a Wisconsin dime museum who can talk so fast with her fingers that there is not a stenographer in the State who can report her *verbatim*.

In Scribner's for November is an article on "Explorations in the Sierra Madre." The writer is an ethnologist and the purpose of his explorations is to study the history of the races now peopling that region and of those who have preceded them.

In telling of a visit to a certain pueblo in Sonora, Mexico, he remarks that "In consequence of constant inter-marriages there are many deaf and dumb persons among them, and epilepsy and insanity are by no means rare."

There is not the statement of a mere traveller, but of a specialist in ethnology.

# The Silent Worker.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

AT THE

## New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1891.

FOR the first time since school was opened, eight years ago, we have had an epidemic of a contagious disease in the school, and the first death has taken place within our walls. There has been a great deal of illness in Trenton this season—scarlet fever, diphtheria and small-pox. On the 19th of October, two of our boys came down with scarlet fever, and other cases appeared at intervals of a few days, until we had nine pupils sick with it. With the exception of poor Mary McGee, whose illness and death are related in another column, all the cases were very light and recovered rapidly. Dr. Lalor, our new attending physician, was most attentive, and a trained nurse, Miss Loeser of Philadelphia, was engaged and proved to be a treasure. A careful examination of the institution failed to find any cause for the epidemic, and we can only conclude that the disease was brought here from outside. We hope the disease may never return.

OWING to the prevalence of small-pox in Trenton, it was thought best to have all our pupils vaccinated who need it. Dr. Lalor vaccinated thirty-nine boys and girls, and the vaccination took in every case except one. We had some pretty sore arms for a week or two, and one little fellow really had a fever from it, and was in bed for three or four days. But all are well now, and they can afford to laugh at the small-pox, for they have a good protection against it.

THE November number of the *Silent Educator* is at hand. The paper by Miss Rosa Halpen on "Story Telling as a Means of Teaching the Deaf" meets our views exactly, and recommends almost precisely the course which has been followed in this school in that line of work. In some of our classes colored picture books, such as Jack the Giant Killer, Rip Van Winkle and The Babes in the Wood have been used—that is, the illustrations have been used—to supply the thread of the story and to hold the pupils' interest. Such teaching has the advantage over reading a printed lesson that Dr. Holmes attributes to a spoken over a written argument. The written word, he says, is like a rifle ball—if it misses its mark, it is lost, while the spoken message is like a stream of water from a hose which

can be moved about until it hits the mark. The same means of entertainment and instruction is used in the assembly-room, before the whole school, or the older classes. Such books as the novels of Scott, Cooper and Stevenson are found to be interesting to our older pupils, and the telling of one of these stories in this simple way always excites a desire on the part of many to read the book itself. In this way many boys and girls are induced to read books which, without such preparations, would be too hard for them. The article on Physical Culture in the Iowa Institution is interesting, though brief. On the whole this number keeps up the standard of this valued periodical.

MR. GEO. M. WEED, a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution, has got out a book for religious instruction of the Deaf, entitled "Great Truths Simply Told." The plan of the book is good, developing a system of ethics as complete as a child can be expected to understand, from the very simplest beginnings. The peculiar excellence of the book, however, seems to us to lie in its method. Mr. Weed is not satisfied with stating a principle, nor yet with telling a story which bears on the point discussed. He sharpens his illustration down to a fine point and fits it on the handle he has made by his general statement. His treatment of his subjects reminds us of Macaulay's famous Indian Code, in which every crime and misdemeanor is exemplified by what was done by X and Y, till the dullest student must understand.

PRINTING is recognized in all the progressive schools for the deaf as a very important and useful branch of instruction, for two reasons. In the first place, it gives the pupils who are trained in it a means of earning a good living, when they leave school. The graduates of the printing office in any of our schools are almost without exception doing well and earning good wages. In the second place, if properly managed, the printing class is of all the classes in the school, the one where the pupils get a wide acquaintance with the common forms of speech, and where they learn to correct their mistakes in idiom.

We are very glad to say that our own Board are taking great interest in this department, and that we shall have their encouragement and help in trying to make our printing department one of the best in the deaf-mute schools of the country.

MR. PETER GAFFNEY, our efficient and popular instructor in carpentry, has had a pretty hard time with his attack of gastric fever, complicated with rheumatism and brain trouble. He was in great agony during the

first part of his illness, and was for some time afterwards in a critical condition, but he is now out of danger and will probably be able to resume work very soon. It is thought that his rheumatism was caused by working in the damp room in the basement. We need more room, so that no one will have to be exposed to danger of injury to health. The carpentry boys are eager for Mr. Gaffney's return.

THE following is sound sense. It ought not be needed, but perhaps it is. Such charges will never injure Prof. Bell's reputation, but only the silly, malicious persons who circulate them.—*Ed. Silent Worker.*

Even at this late day some correspondents of the deaf-mute press are harping on Prof. Bell's use of the Volta fund to sustain his Volta Bureau. They seem to think that the French Government imposed, or ought to have imposed some conditions as to the objects for which this money should be used, and that in using it as he does, Prof. Bell violates those conditions.

The truth of the matter, is that the money was given to him outright, as a testimonial of the appreciation of the French for his wonderful invention—the speaking telephone. Had Prof. Bell seen fit to devote the whole sum to the marriage portion of one of his daughters, or even to buying seal-skin sacks for the Hottentots, no one would have any right to find fault with him. The money is as completely under his control as the salary of any teacher or officer of any institution is, and no matter how he spends it, no one can accuse him of dishonesty, or diverting it from the purpose for which it was given.—*The Optic.*

### "My Grandfather's Clock."

Mr. Jenkins received a quantity of furniture, etc., from his old home in Falmouth, Mass., on the 18th of this month. One of the articles is a tall eight-day clock, which is ninety-six years old. It is a real "grandfather's clock" like the one in the song, and it has stood more than "ninety years on the floor." No wonder it is "too tall for the shelf," as it is about seven and a half feet high. There were also some quaint, old-fashioned things, which he prizes very highly for their associations.

### Ancient Ruins.

Mr. Flinders-Petrie, the Egyptologist, delivered an interesting address lately on his explorations in Egypt. He said that the site of every ancient Egyptian village is marked by a mound, or hill. The ancient Egyptians built their houses of sun-dried bricks, which mouldered to dust in thirty or forty years. The mouldered heap would be levelled off and new houses built. So the ground would be raised about five feet in a century. He says that the Egyptians who lived four thousand years ago, were excellent mechanics. They built walls of massive stones fitted together very nicely. They had very fine tools, and they did many kinds of work very well indeed, as well, in fact, as they can be done now-a-days. "There is nothing new under the sun."

### MARY M. MCGEE.

#### Death of a Pupil.

We have been saddened by the death of our schoolmate, Mary McGee, on the 2d of the present month. Mary was always a pale, slender, delicate girl and we were always afraid that she would never be a strong, healthy woman. But as she grew older, she seemed to gain somewhat in health and we hoped she would grow stronger as she grew older. She had been rather better than usual this Fall, until Saturday, October 31st, when she was taken with scarlet fever. She became worse rapidly and on Sunday night was so sick that the nurse was afraid she would die. Every thing possible was done for her, but to no purpose. She became delirious and continued so until she died on Monday afternoon. Dr. Lalor said that besides scarlet fever, she had congestion of the brain, which explains her being unconscious and delirious. Her friends were telegraphed to, but were not able to be present at the funeral. She was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, in a lot purchased by the Board for this school. The funeral was private on account of the contagious nature of the disease. The Superintendent, Matron and Mary's teacher, with some others, attended the remains at the grave. Rev. Mr. Mackellar read the services.

Mary was fourteen years old at the time of her death. She was an orphan, her mother having died when she was a baby, and her father having been killed by a train about six years ago. She was confirmed in Elizabeth last June by Bishop Starkey, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We shall miss her, but we trust she is far happier now than she would be if she were still with us.

#### DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

The teachers and officers of the school wish you to form the habit of obeying promptly and cheerfully. Why do they wish you to do so? Is it because that makes it easier for them? No, because if they only wanted to do what is easiest, they would not take pains to teach you and to watch you and advise you so much. Is it because they are arbitrary like the Czar of Russia on a small scale? No, because they like to let you do what you want to, if they can safely allow it.

The reason, why they wish you to obey, is that it is best for you to obey those who have a right to direct you. When you work for a man, he expects you to do what he tells you. If you refuse, or if you sulk, or if you stop to argue with him, he will "bounce" you at once.

If you think the order is wrong, never mind. "Obey orders if you break owners."

So let us see no grumbling and no long faces, but prompt, cheerful obedience. Most of the pupils are obedient, but a few of them sometimes think they have a right to grumble and argue over the orders they receive. We hope they will learn to be bright, cheerful and prompt.

The Ohio Institution's class-rooms are supplied with roses grown in its own conservatory.—*Ex.*



## CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS.

Matters Interesting to Them  
Written for the Silent  
Worker.

ELLS MARBE.

Last August my sister, named Jennie Marbe, was married to Edward M. Cohn, and he is my brother-in-law now. I saw them married. They went to Boston, Mass. Then they boarded in a hotel. They staid some days in the hotel. They walked in the city. My brother-in-law bought a knife and he presented me it. I thanked him. My father wrote to me that I should help him to carry some furniture from my home in the wagon. The man drove to Jersey City ferry. My father and I went to New York and I got in a ferry-boat to go to New York. My father sent me. He told me to get in a wagon. I saw some large buildings—*The World* building, *The Tribune* building, the Post Office, the City Hall, the Register's Office, the Brooklyn bridge, the elevated railroad stations and some other buildings. I think that they are very fine buildings. I took some furniture up stairs. My father bought some furniture at an auction sale. I saw some cable cars in 125th Street. I looked at them.

RIVERSIDE.

Last summer I went to Philadelphia and my mother accompanied me to the Deaf-Mute School. The girls kissed me, and one girl named Mary Baffington informed me she was exceedingly glad to see me. Another girl knew me. Her name was Louisa Geiger. Mary Baffington wanted me to stay for a few days, but I had to return to school and I told her I liked my school best. She asked me if I liked my school best, and I said yes ma'am. I saw the boys and the girls washing dishes, and I think the girls were very wise, because they could wash dishes better than the boys. I was very much surprised that they can wash at all. I enjoyed my visit to the Deaf-Mute School in Philadelphia.

CHARLES CASCELLA.

It is Friday, November 13th, 1891. It is pleasant to-day. The trees are bare. The leaves have fallen and the boys raked them up, and burned them. Mr. Burd gave them two oranges and they thanked him for them. They will want to rake them again. They are good boys. My father is a shoe-maker. He will give me a new pair of shoes on Christmas. Some of the people come to visit this school sometimes. Mr. Jenkins allows any body to visit this school. Mr. Jenkins will give new clothes to some of the deaf boys. They will thank him for them. All the teachers want to please Mr. Jenkins.

THERESA WAGNER.

Some of the girls want to go home on Thanksgiving or Christmas, because they are afraid of the scarlet fever. I am not going home on Christmas, but I want to go home on Thanksgiving instead of Christmas. Some of the boys and girls went home, because I think their parents were afraid of the scarlet fever. Some of the pupils had the scarlet fever, and they have been in bed for a long time. I am sorry for them. Eva Hunter wants to go home, she is homesick.

GEORGE RIGG.

Some of the boys work in the yard, raking the leaves. They get tired. The leaves are flying about on the grass and the boys set fire to them. The wind blows the leaves in the air, and they fall on the grass. The boys must work and rake in the yard. Some of the boys drew a cart full of leaves and put them on the ball ground and burned them.

CARRIE ASPINWALL.

Lillie Walker had a chill, she was sitting on the platform, and then she went to the dining-room. Mrs. Jones thought it best for her to go and sit near the stove. The stove made her nice and warm. The next morning Mrs. Jones made her stay in bed. The doctor said Lillie was nervous, but she is all right now.

GEO. MITCHELL.

I got a letter from my cousin last week. He said it has snowed there a little. My cousin lives in Dover, N. J. I think Dover is a very cold place to have snow already. I will go and see my cousin at Christmas. I would have gone down last summer, but I was busy working. It is not far from A. D. Salmon's place. Perhaps I will go and see Dick.

LILLIAN WALKER.

One week ago Charlotte Tilton's mother came here and took Charlotte home. Charlotte had a pretty white bonnet on her head when she went home. Mrs. Tilton was afraid Charlotte would catch scarlet fever. She will stay home until after Christmas. Mrs. Ervin received a letter from Charlotte and her papa, they said Lottie is well and having a good time.

ROSA SCHMIDT.

Last Saturday was Emma Beesley's birthday. Bertha gave her a breast-pin, Josie gave her a cup and saucer and Bertha's mother gave her some handkerchiefs. Emma was very happy, and the little girls gave her some candy and chestnuts.

HARRY ROBERTS.

My father was rich, but now is poor. He worked in a saloon. His name is Mr. J. H. Roberts. He fell sick and his legs pained him. His legs are not well. He cannot walk and go out. He stays in his house. He every Sunday goes to bed. He was in the war. He is a very old man. He is 75 years old. He lives in New Jersey. He cannot go to work. He is in Bordentown.

FRED CALDICOTT.

To-day is Friday, Nov. 13th, 1891. It is pleasant this morning. The boys are not playing base-ball. The sun is shining. My brother is a stone carver in Newark, N. J. We picked up some red and yellow leaves. It rained and I could not go to the city. I was disappointed. The sick boys are sore. One of the boys is well now.

## A Green Old Age.

Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore banker and philanthropist, is eighty-three, has never worn glasses, walks four miles every day and says that although he has worked hard since a boy, when he began as a clerk, he feels as young and active to-day as he did fifty years ago. He has never suffered a day's sickness. He is the President of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—*D. M. Advance*.

A Great Improvement at the  
Texas Institution.

During the summer months many changes were made in our institution buildings. Owing to the increase in the attendance of pupils the space in the old buildings became inadequate to accommodate the large number placed here under our care. The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$30,000, the amount estimated by an experienced architect as necessary to cover all improvements contemplated, but by strict economy and good financing the sum of \$5000 was saved, making the total cost of all improvements \$25,000.

An additional story was erected on the main building and east and west wings. The dormitories, where formerly we were most cramped, are now amply large to accommodate a large increase for years to come. The chapel is now located in the fourth story of the main building and is a large, well-lighted assembly hall. The wooden posts and railing which formerly supported and guarded the galleries have been replaced by iron, making an appreciable change both as to appearance and durability. A fifty foot tower surmounts each front corner of the main building. The whole structure is well calculated to excite the admiration of all beholders, there are now no buildings of its kind in the Union that are superior to it. To the untiring energy and oversight of Supt. Kendall, who was present during all the time the changes were going on, is due much of the credit for the completion of the work.

The architect and contractors are also due great credit for executing the design so wisely planned.

An improvement to the laundry is now under contract, which, together with the new printing office, will give additional value and facilities for work equal to the demand for years to come.—*Texas Ranger*.

## Ephs and Cays.

By puzzling over the following clipping, our oral pupils may get some hints about the pronunciation of different letters. "We begin the publication of the Rocky Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphiculties. The type phounder phrom whom we brought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. The mistake was not phound out until a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't like the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistakes will happen in the best regulated phamilies and iph the phs and cays and xs qs hold out, we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling, aphter at phashion, till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it is a serious aphphair."—*Ex*.

The Institution at Winnipeg, Manitoba, was nearly destroyed by fire on October 27th. No lives were lost, but nearly all the clothing of the pupils, except what they wore, was destroyed. It is understood that the school will not be interrupted, but will be conducted in the Parliament building until the school building is rebuilt, which will be this winter.—*Ex*.

## From Other Schools.

The number of new pupils at the Western Penn. School for the Deaf is larger than ever before—forty being enrolled.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio School for the Deaf will ask for an appropriation for the purpose of introducing electric lights into the building.

One of Reid's bake ovens has been purchased and placed in the kitchen. It was badly needed, owing to the large increase in number of pupils.—*Ky. Deaf-Mute*.

The School for the Deaf at Winnipeg, Manitoba, was burned Oct. 27. Temporary quarters will be provided, and the school work will be continued. The walls were left intact, only the inside being burned.

The gymnastic course of the National Deaf-Mute College has been made a progressive one, to extend through five years. Four new exercises have been introduced—the balancing-beam, wrestling, boxing and all movements.

Our new wing will be completed about the 1st of January. Then we will have better school-rooms, and for an institution of this size a splendid chapel, which will accommodate, with perfection, all our needs.—*W. Va. Tablet*.

## He Learned to Give.

A well-known financier in New York, who died lately, was noted during life for lavish and unceasing liberality as well as for the wisdom with which he gave to individuals, to charitable and religious purposes, in a word to every worthy cause. On one occasion when a friend spoke to him of his generosity, he said bluntly:

"You are mistaken. I am not generous. I am by nature extremely avaricious. But when I was a young man I had sense enough to see how mean and belittling such a disposition was and forced myself to give."

"At first, I declare to you, it was torture to me to part with a penny, but I persisted until the habit of liberality was formed. There is no yoke like that of habit. Now I like to give."—*Ex*.

## A Descendant of Columbus.

The World's Fair managers are advised to have the exhibition machinery started by the last living member of the Columbus family, the duke of Seragua, of Madrid. He is a literary man and an artist of some repute. Of the twenty-nine autograph letters and books annotated in Columbus' handwriting, he possesses sixteen or eighteen. He has held a portfolio in the Spanish Cabinet, and is a vice-president of the "Americanists," of which Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, is honorary president.—*The Wisconsin Times*.

When Julius Caesar fell, as he was landing on the African coast, he is reported to have said, to banish the fears of his soldiers, who accepted the occurrence as one of ill omen, "Land of Africa, I take possession of thee!"

That compositor was something of a humorist in his way who set up the title of Maurice Thompson's pretty sylvan poem, "Pan in the Orchard," as "Pain in the Orchard," but the association of the ideas was serious.—*The True American*.



**BORN DEAF.****Every One is So, But Only Few Stay That Way.**

All infants are deaf at birth, because the outer ear is as yet closed and there is no air in the middle ear. A response to a strong sound is observed at the earliest in six hours, often not for a day, sometimes not for two or three days. The awakening of the sense may be recognized by means of the drawing up of the arms and the whole body and the rapid blinking which a loud noise provokes; and it is a sign of deafness if the child, after its ears have had time to come into a suitable condition for hearing, fails to respond thus to a strong sound.

No other organ of sense contributes so much to the early physical development of the child as that of hearing after it has become fully developed. The superiority of the ear over the eye in regard to this point, is shown by the intellectual backwardness of persons who are born deaf, as compared with those who are born blind. At the beginning of life, as a rule, the voices of the mother and the nearest relatives afford the first impressions of sound. Very soon these voices are distinguished, and different tones and noises differently responded to. It is particularly interesting to compare the soothing operation of singing of the cradle melodies with the extraordinary vivacity exhibited on the hearing of dance music, in the second month. Certain sounds, as those of the consonants sh, st, and of the male voice, are effective at a very early period in quieting the crying of a child; while other strong and strange ones, like the whistle of an engine, will cause it to cry. Observations on these points, which are easily multiplied show that in spite of its original deafness the child learns very soon to discriminate between the impressions of sounds.—*Phrenological Journal and Science of Health.*

**Colorado's Style.**

The new cottage was finally completed and turned over to the school by the contractors Monday. It is a very handsome structure and adds much to the appearance of the premises. The interior is as attractive as the exterior, and the boys who are to occupy it for the present feel like nabobs. Every room is lighted by electricity, and warmed by open fire-places framed in fancy tiles and hard wood mantels, while registers and flues aid the fire-places in ensuring a perfect ventilation. Each of the four rooms has a bath room and closet attached, and the other hygienic features are of the latest and best. Messrs. Gilbert and Brown occupy the room in the southwest corner, and twelve beds for the older boys have been placed in the other three.—*Colorado Index.*

**News from Dr. Wilkinson.**

Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, Principal of the California school, writes a letter from London, England, dated August 16th, to a friend in Berkeley, Cal., saying that he has been there one week and was getting settled, and accustoming himself to the customs of the people. The schools for the deaf opened on the 23rd inst. He says in the board schools, they are trying the experiment of teaching the deaf in connection with the hearing pupils.

**HEIR TO A MILLION.****Senator Howard's Deaf Son Inherits His Estate.**

The Washington Post of September 29, says that John L. Howard is one of the brightest young students at the college for deaf-mutes, and few young men at twenty-two can boast of a fortune nearly \$1,000,000 in extent, but the letter which brought the intelligence of his inheritance Saturday brought the double knowledge that his wealth had come from the will of a deaf father. Mr. Howard is a native of Minnesota, and his father, John D. Howard, who died in Duluth last week, was one of the most prominent men in the State. As a pioneer, State senator and millionaire lumber merchant, he wielded a powerful influence in political circles, and his name was prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Senator Cushman K. Davis in the United States Senate.

John L. Howard is one of six children, five sons and one daughter, but, unlike his brothers and sister, he became deaf when ten years of age from an attack of typhoid fever, and naturally he was the favorite of the family through his misfortune. Until several years ago the young man assisted his father in business, but came to Washington in 1889 to attend the college of deaf-mutes and is now a member of the freshman class, after passing creditable examinations in the introductory course. Mr. Howard was notified of his father's death, and that he is the heir to the bulk of a fortune varying from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 much of which is in spot cash, but details of the will have not yet arrived, and are not expected for some time.

President Gallaudet said last night that young Howard was a particularly bright student, and has developed considerable ability as a writer in college publications. He is a well-built young man and an athlete of prominence. His sudden accession to great wealth will, however, make no difference in his present occupation and the remainder of his five years' course at the college will be completed. Just what profession he may enter Mr. Howard has not decided, and will not until his education is finished, although he is likely to follow the law, as his deafness has not affected his speech, and it was the desire of his father that he should enter a learned profession.

**Election Without Coodle.**

The pupils of this school had a very pleasant and very useful entertainment on the evening of November 2d.—Election Day. They all gathered in the chapel at seven o'clock, and the subject of voting was explained to them. Then they had a mock election. A part of the chapel was fenced off for the polling room, and a little booth was made, where each one could go to prepare his or her ballot. A Republican and a Democratic judge were appointed, to take charge of the ballot-box, and a tally clerk sat close by to keep the list of voters. The printer boys had prepared a lot of ballots, both Republican and Democratic. When the polls were closed the ballots were counted and the result was:—Democratic, 47; Republican, 33; Dem. majority, 14. The pupils went down to the back of the lot and made a big bonfire of leaves. At nine o'clock they came in and went to bed.

**Tilden's World's Fair Statue.**

When the World's Fair is opened at Chicago, in 1893, there will be at least one exhibit that will possess more than ordinary interest to the deaf who may visit the Fair. This exhibit will be a statue contributed by Mr. Douglas Tilden, the young Californian, who has been studying sculpture at Paris for the past three years. Mr. Tilden's previous work has convincingly proved that he is a true artist. His studies have all been original, and the one he proposes to place in the World's Fair in Chicago is something new in the line of sculpture. It represents a couple of Indians surprised and attacked by the mother bear while attempting to steal her cubs. One of the Indians is grappling with the enraged mother, and the other is bending low engaged with the cubs. The conception is truly American—like all of Mr. Tilden's previous studies—and the execution will no doubt be both excellent and artistic. The grouping is said to be symmetrical, and the composition of the whole very dramatic. Our informant, who is no tyro in matters of art, predicts that Douglas Tilden is destined to become one of the foremost sculptors of the day.

**Robinson Crusoe's Island.**

The island of Juan Fernandez, once inhabited by Robinson Crusoe, is now tenanted by a former Austrian officer, Baron von Rodth, who after being forced by the terrible wounds which he received at the battle of Sadowa in 1866 to leave the army, grew tired of the monotony of existence in civilized Europe, and determined to devote his fortune to a life of adventure. For fifteen years past he has been living on the island of Juan Fernandez with a small colony of natives and European deserters from civilization, and only communicating with the world once a year, when he sends his fine sailing yacht to Valparaiso for provisions and supplies.—*Harper's Weekly.*

**Some Enemies We All Prefer.**

There are some enemies to be preferred to some friends.

I prefer the open enemy to the friend who considers it a jest to discuss my weaknesses before people who are strangers to me.

I prefer the open enemy to the friend who, because I believe in friendship, uses me as long as it is convenient and then laughs to other people about how easily I am fooled.

I prefer the open enemy to the friend who makes friendship a worry and a trouble rather than a rest and a refreshment.

I prefer the open enemy to the friend who exploits ill-temper, ugly words and dissatisfaction upon me, counting that friendship gives these privileges.

I prefer the open enemy always. Then there is honest warfare, not innuendoes, not backbiting, not lying or slandering, but clear, honest war, where you can strike out from the shoulder, either mentally or physically straight.—*Bab's Letter.*

Mr. W. W. Beadell, who graduated from the National Deaf-Mutes College last June, has purchased the newspaper plant of *The News*, at Yellow Creek, Ill., and is now running a weekly paper.

**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION***Ex-Officio.*

LEON ABBETT, Governor.  
HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State.  
WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER Comptroller.  
JOHN P. STOCKTON, Attorney-General.  
ROBERT ADRAIN, President of the Senate.  
JAMES J. BERGEN, Speaker of the House of Assembly.  
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Camden.  
JOHN H. SCUDDER, Trenton.  
JAMES DESHLER, New Brunswick.  
JOHN P. BROTHERS, White House Station.  
NICHOLAS M. BUTLER, Paterson.  
JAMES L. HAYES, Newark.  
WILLIAM W. VARRICK, Jersey City.  
WILLIAM R. BARRICKLO, Jersey City.

*Officers of the Board.*

GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, President.  
JAMES S. HAYES, Vice-President.  
EDWIN O. CHAPMAN, Secretary.  
WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, Treasurer  
School for Deaf-Mutes.

SUPERINTENDENT,  
WESTON JENKINS, A. M.

STEWARD,  
THOMAS F. HEARNEN.

ASSISTANT STEWARD,  
ELIJAH C. BURD.

MATRON,  
MISS KATE FLYNN.

SUPERVISOR OF BOYS,  
MRS. M. F. J. GULICK.

SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS,  
MRS. NELLIE JONES.

*TEACHERS.**Academic Department.*

ROWLAND B. LLOYD.  
MRS. MARY P. ERVIN.  
MISS VIRGINIA H. BUNTING.  
MISS MARCELLA V. GILLIN.  
MRS. MATILDA B. MILLER.  
MISS ELIZABETH C. SNOWDEN.

*Articulation.*

MISS ESTELLE M. DEY

*Industrial Department.*

MISS FRANCES C. HAWKINS, Drawing  
PETER GAFFNEY, Printing  
WALTER WHALEN, Carpentering  
Shoemaking

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR Deaf-Mutes, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than eight nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also by a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of application, and any desired information in regard to the school, may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Weston Jenkins, A. M.,

Trenton, N. J. Superintendent.

In England a deaf-mute has thirty clerks under him. He has been in the government employ forty years, and displayed such talents and industry that he has been considered one of the most valuable servants the government possessed.—*Ex.*